

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JULY 31, 1848.

NO. 40.



COUNTY MEETING.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—NOTHING TO SERVE BUT MY COUNTRY."—Gen. Taylor.

THE friends of TAYLOR, FILLMORE, and MIDDLESWORTH, are requested to assemble in general County Meeting at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st day of August next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., to adopt such measures as may be proper to secure for our candidates the hearty and united support of all who oppose the present National Administration. Also to select delegates to represent this County in the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Let the County that is "always first" in maintaining the credit of the State—and always first when the day of political battle comes—be true to herself in the approaching canvass. Let our tried sons meet in council, and denounce the men that have deceived the people—abused the trust committed to them, and heedlessly involved our common country in all the evils which follow in the train of an unjustifiable war. Let ALL who desire a CHANGE in the administration of the Government, come out and join the hosts that are marshalling themselves for victory under the banner of the gallant old General who "NEVER SURRENDERS."

It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by several popular speakers from other counties.

A. R. STEVENSON,
B. F. GARDNER,
WM. D. HINES,
D. HORNER,
D. MELLINGER,
D. A. BUKHLER,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
County Committee.

July 24.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Vendition Exposita, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on

Saturday the 5th of August next, (1848,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., ON THE PREMISES, about 2 1/2 miles below New Oxford, and in the vicinity of Henry Gitt's Tavern, in Hamilton township, A TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

CONTAINING

108 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of John Dietz,

Samuel Wiest, John Wolf, and others, on which

are erected a ONE AND A HALF STORY LOG

DWELLING-HOUSE

AND KITCHEN, a one and a half story Stone

Tenant and Spring house, Double Frame Barn,

Wagon shed, Corn crib, and other outbuildings.

The whole Farm has been well tilled,

and is under good fence. It is divided into

about 15 acres of Meadow, 3 acres of Timber,

and the residue in a good state of cultivation.

It has an excellent

ORCHARD

of Apple and Peach, near the dwellings, and is

well watered with springs and streams, and is,

in fact, one of the most desirable little Farms

in the County. Seized and taken in execution,

as the Estate of DANIEL HEAGY.

If this property is not sold on the day as

above stated, it will be offered at Sheriff's Sale,

on Saturday the 19th day of August, 1848, at

the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg,

along with other properties then and there to

be sold.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

July 10, 1848.

From the Baltimore Sun of July 8.

CARD.—Various reports have been

put in circulation by Mary Elizabeth

Robinson Sheffield, and to meet all such foul

and malicious slanders, I make the following

statement:—At the December session of the

Legislature of Maryland, in 1837, I was divorced

from Mary Elizabeth Robinson Sheffield,

a vinendo matrimonium. In the summer of 1837

I and Mary E. R. Sheffield referred our differ-

ence to the following gentlemen, viz: Rev. Mr.

Elder, James Blair, and Rezin B. Simpson.—

These gentlemen were to settle all difficulties

between us. They awarded her fifteen hundred

dollars, which was paid her immediately, with

a full, fair and amicable understanding between

us that we were to be separated finally and for-

ever.

WM. ROBINSON SHEFFIELD.

To all Whom it May Concern.—This is to

certify that on the 27th day of May, 1840,

William Robinson Sheffield and Mary E. Lewis,

both of the city of Baltimore, were, by the

undersigned, united in the marriage relation.

G. W. MUSGRAVE, D. D.

July 17.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Con-

fectionary Business, in all their branches,

will be taken by the subscriber, if application

be made immediately by a youth of the age of

16 or 17, who can furnish good recommen-

dations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3.

Country Cured Bacon.

A LARGE Lot of PRIME BACON, neatly

trimmed Family Hams, Sides and Should-

ers, just received and for sale very low at

STEVENSONS.

Poetry.

ALONE.

BY C. C. COX.

Alone—upon the wide, wide world!
'Tis hard to dwell alone,
To catch no look of human love,
To list no gentle tone;
But wander through life's busy crowd,
"Lone as the coise within its shroud."

Alone—'tis hard to sit and weep
In some untrodden shade,
O'er all the wrecks of life and joy
A few brief years have made;
To trace the links of that bright strain,
Which time will ne'er unite again.

Alone—'tis deeper grief to dream
Of those we loved in youth,
And feel though time has changed us not,
Their hearts are lost to truth,
To wake, alas! too late to find,
Their vows have passed us as the wind.

Alone—'tis agony for one
Of spirit proud and strong,
To feel the pulses ebbing fast,
Before the world's cold wrong;
And sternly hide each pang of fate,
That leaves the heart so desolate.

Alone—'tis sometimes sweet to mark
The green and quiet spot,
Where we may sleep when life is o'er,
By all the world forgot—
With none to bless our churchyard hours,
But leaves and birds and summer flowers.

Miscellaneous.

HOW TO GIVE.

At a missionary meeting held among the negroes in the West Indies, these three resolutions were agreed upon:—

1. We will all give something.
2. We will give as god has enabled us.
3. We will all give willingly.

As soon as the meeting was over, a leading negro took his seat at a table, with pen and ink, to put down what each came to give. Many came forward and gave, some more and some less. Among those that came was a rich old negro, almost as rich as all the others put together, who threw down on the table a small silver coin.

"Take dat back again," said the negro who received the money. "Dat may be according to de first resolution, but not according to de second."

The rich old man accordingly took it up, and hobbled back to his seat, in a great rage. One after another came forward, and almost all giving more than himself, he was fairly ashamed, and again threw down a piece of money on the table, saying—

"Dat! take dat!"

It was a valuable piece of gold; but it was given so ill-temperedly that the negro answered again—

"No, dat won't do yet. It may be according to de first and second resolutions, but not according to de last;" and he was obliged to take up his coin again.

Still angry at himself and all the rest, he sat a long time, till nearly all were gone, and then came to the table, and with a smile on his face, very willingly gave a large sum to the treasurer.

"Very well," said the negro, "dat am according to all de resolutions."

DISCOVERY OF MUMMIES AT DURANGO IN MEXICO.

The Texas Star says that a million of mummies have been discovered on the environs of Durango, in Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands, and ornaments as the Egyptians. Among them was found a poniard of flint, with a sculptured head, chaplets, necklaces, &c., of alternated colored beads, fragments of bones polished like ivory, fine worked elastic tissues, (probably our India rubber cloth,) moccasins worked like those of our Indians to-day, bones of vipers, &c.

It remains to continue these interesting researches, and America will become another Egypt in antiquities, and her ruins will go back to the oldest period of the world, showing doubtless that the ancestors of the Montezumas lived on the Nile, and that their luxurious civilization was broken and overthrown by the hardy hordes of Asiatic Tartars, who came down from Bhering's Straits and the Rocky Mountains. The scenes of Attila and Alaric, in Rome and Greece, were rehearsed at an earlier day on the shores of California, and the plains of Mexico. It is unknown of the mummies above mentioned what kind of embalment was used, or whether it was nitrous depositions in the caves where they are found; a fact of importance is stated, that the shells and the necklaces are of a marine animal found at Zacatecas, on the Pacific, where the Columbus of their forefathers probably landed from the Malay, Hindostan or Chinese coast, or from some islands on the Indian Ocean.

Shoeing Horses.—At a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, some time since, Professor Sewell remarked that he had found old horses shod with a layer of leather, forming an artificial sole between the shoe and the hoof, recover from the severe affections causing injury to the hoof; such, for instance, as contractions, brittleness, and cracks, or even disease of the foot itself, as thrushes, canker corns, &c., and perfectly regain its original elasticity and firmness. The mode in question had been practised by Prof. Sewell for the last thirty years.

"DO NOT COVET THY NEIGHBOR'S CATTLE."

Dr. C——, who, by the way, is "some" at a story, told us the following:
Mr. T—— and Mr. W—— were farmers, living not very remote from our peninsular city. One, (Mr. T——) had a very fine white faced heifer, of a choice breed, on which he counted a first rate cow, and which no small sum would tempt him to sell.

One day she broke into the premises of his neighbor, who goes and paints her face. In his search for her, T. comes down and inquires of W. if he had seen his heifer, and he replies that there is a fat one in his pastures, and he made no doubt that it was his, and he would assist in turning her out. When they found her, T. declared she could not be his, for his had a white face, but there wasn't hardly any other difference, although unwilling to acknowledge that any body else could have another as "likely" as his, he said he didn't think she was quite so large or so well built; but, ah! isn't she fat?

As T's "conscientiousness" had never been marked above seven by any phrenologist, and W. having a suspicion that he loved beef, he thought he would try him. Accordingly he proposed to him in a whisper, which betokened that he meant what he said, that he should butcher her, send him half the meat, and that he have the hide for slaughtering. If he would do so he should never mention it. To this T. readily assented. He drove her home, slaughtered her, and sent half the meat according to agreement.

The next morning, rising early after a smart rain, which had taken the paint off, he went to take the hide from the fence, where he had left it, to put it out of sight, when he made the astounding discovery that somebody had "been the death" of his own highly valued heifer, and given half of it away to have the secret kept.—Portland Transcript.

AN ODD CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.

The richest case of forgetfulness we ever read or heard of, is the following, which is declared by a cotemporary to have occurred recently, on one of the western canals. One can hardly help starting a few buttons, while reading the story—but after all, there are quite a number of Benedicts that we wot of, who would have deemed it a very melancholy thing if they had left such trifles as a wife and child behind—never to greet their optics again. But read.

An emigrating Yankee, with his wife and child, and other "household plunder," was making his way out West, on board of a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal, he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans, on board of some other conveyance. He looked over every thing to see if all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went, and on meeting the captain on the wharf, he inquired:

"I say, you captain, haint I left something aboard your boat?"

"Not that I know of, do you miss any thing?"

"Yes, I do. I miss some of my things; but I'm darned if I can make out what they are."

"Have you looked over everything?"

"Every bag and bundle—overhauled my duds twice—know there's something a missin' just as easy as nothing—and here the other boat is about startin', and I've got to go off and leave it. It's too darn'd bad, swan it is."

"Well there's nothing on board the boat, to my knowledge, but your wife and child?"

"Them's um—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping for joy. "Now who'd a thought it? Here I was 'goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind. I spect I should have missed um afore I got to my journey's end, but I'll be consarned if I could make out what I left. 'Twould have been a joke, wouldn't it, if I'd gone clean out to the far West, and forgot 'em entirely."

So saying, the Yankee packed off, with his wife and Sally Ann, rejoicing.

Popping the Question.—If all lovers were to take an opportunity of popping the question suddenly, without giving the fair one time to get ready a thousand objections—letting her see, by half an hour's stammering preparation, that it is coming at last, they would arrive at a knowledge of the real state of her heart much sooner than is generally the case.

She has no time to consider how she shall give him the most trouble to discover whether her deliberations are likely to terminate in a "yes" or a "no."

The truth comes at once, and all she can do afterwards is to wonder how she could possibly be so silly.

"What would our wives say, if they knew where we are?" said the captain of a "down east" schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog, fearful of going on shore. "Humph! I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

IMPORTATIONS.

The accounts which have recently come from the North, announcing the stoppage of factories in different quarters may find some illustration from such paragraphs as the following, which we take from the New York correspondence of the Washington Journal, of yesterday:

Within a week 26 square-rigged vessels have arrived at this port, bringing some seven or eight thousand packages of dry goods. A large portion of this heavy importation is from the surplus stocks of the manufacturers at home, and it has come here with orders to sell at any price. The effect of such a quantity of goods thrown without reserve upon the market can hardly be beneficial. A glut must follow—a fluctuation of prices, and another export of coin.

It was to guard against such contingencies as these that the Tariff of 1842 adopted the minimum principle, and the home valuation with its rates of duties on fabrics, which, for the purposes of ordinary protection, might have required but light duties, or none at all.

The exportations from Europe of large surplus stocks to be thrown in our market, and to be sold at any price, merely indicates how the superior capital of foreign manufactures and their ability to make sacrifices, can be brought to bear with fatal effect upon our domestic establishments. These are the assaults which a judicious policy ought to provide against.

It is probable that the disturbed state of Europe, causing apprehension and rendering it desirable to realize money at all risks, will cause a continuance of large importations into the United States, to be disposed of at heavy sacrifices. If we get cheap goods in this way, they will turn out to be dearly bought—if they are to be purchased at the expense of a paralysis throughout our own manufacturing establishments and to be paid for by exportations of specie.—Baltimore American.

Old Zack's Humanity.—One of the most striking traits in the character of Gen. Taylor, says the N. O. Bee, is his kindness of heart. An incident occurred a few days ago strongly illustrative of this predominant feeling. A party of friends were on a visit to the General, and while in conversation, referred to his exploits in Mexico, and the glory and fame he had acquired by his victories. "Gentlemen," replied the true hearted patriot, "it may be that I have gained some military reputation by my campaign in Mexico, but, if I know myself, I would gladly forfeit every particle of what you term 'glory,' could the sacrifice but bring back to life any one of my gallant countrymen, whose blood flowed like water in the accomplishment of the victories to which you allude."

A Poser.—A calm, blue-eyed, self-composed and self-possessed young lady in a village "down east," received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay even beyond her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question that had brought her thither: "I've been asked a good many times if you was engaged to Dr. C——. Now if folks inquire ag'in whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblinking steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them that you think you don't know, and that you are sure it is none of your business."—Knicker.

A Gentleman.—Did you ever see a gentleman? We have seen two or three in our day, but real gentlemen are very rare. A gentleman is one who treats every body with respect, whether he be black or white, low or high, poor or rich. He does not bow to wealth, scrape his knees to honor, nor hold his tongue when he sees wickedness in high places. You always receive from him a civil answer to your enquiry, and he kindly imparts to you any information in his power. He will not say a word to injure your feelings, or allude to a subject to pain your heart. Whatever may be done he will not manifest angry feelings, nor use unbecoming language. He uses no profane or indecent words, smokes no cigars in your presence, nor spits tobacco juice on your floors. He is the same kind and accommodating individual, from one week's end to another.

An Affecting Incident.—The Pittsburg Journal, in noticing the arrival of the troops there from Mexico, says:—As the volunteers were marching up the wharf, after disembarkation, a young, gallant looking soldier, happened to catch sight of a young woman at the same moment that she saw him. She was quite pretty, very neatly dressed, and had a very bright little baby in her arms. The young woman uttered a short joyful cry as she saw the soldier. Away went the musket, and darting from his place in the ranks, the brave fellow caught his wife and child in his arms. To us, this was one of the most touching occurrences of the day, so fruitful in touching scenes.

In marriage, the heart of a widow is like a furnished apartment, where one always finds something left there by a former lodger.

OHIO FOR TAYLOR.

A great effort has been and is now made, to create the impression that Gen. Taylor cannot carry the vote of Ohio. All such statements are supremely absurd. Nearly all those papers which at first hesitated, have now raised the old Whig banner. And mark the language of the following letter, from that noble champion who avows his enlistment for the campaign:

UNION, July 3, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I have been absent from home the last eight or ten days, in the North Western part of this State, and have but this moment received your letter inviting me to your Carriage meeting on the 8th inst. I could not attend it even had I received your note in time; but say to our Taylor friends all is right in the Northwestern portion of Ohio, and that we mean that old Rough and Ready shall not fall behind our beloved and venerated Harrison, in the coming contest.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH VANCE.
R. M. Corwin, Esq. of the Whig Executive Committee.

Mr. Wise's Opinion of Gen. Cass.—In order to show how "circumstances" sometimes change men's opinions, we are induced to extract the following from Document No. 194, of the House of Representatives, 2d Session 24th Congress, in which the reader will see what was then the opinion of Mr. Henry A. Wise, respecting Gen. Lewis Cass, now the nominee of a portion of the so-styled "Democratic party" for the high office of President of the United States. The document relates to an inquiry into the administration of the Executive Departments.—Alex. Guz.

Mr. Wise, being under oath, testified as follows:

"I believe that LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, was engaged in speculation in the public lands while Secretary of War; that he made exorbitant allowances to favorites, paid one for services never performed; and another, after he had full knowledge that the favorite had forged his signature; permitted commissions under him to be ante-dated; and has ordered a treasury warrant to be paid to the assignee of a disbursing officer who gambled it away, after it had been protested by a deposit bank, and was countermanded by the Secretary of the Treasury; and to have been guilty of several other acts of violation of duty."

Old Jamestown.—It is said by a writer in the Richmond Whig, that the ancient town of Jamestown, is now almost entirely submerged by the washings of the James river. He says at the rate the water for several years has been washing, the whole place will in a few years be overflowed by the river.

Revenge Extraordinary.—A wag, having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving several good customers, with an immense dead cat, which he quickly deposited on the counter, saying: "This makes nineteen; as you are busy now, we'll settle another time;" and he was off, in a twinkling. The customers aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausages behind.

Blackwell's Island, New York, is overrun by millions of rats, whose burrows extend under the whole place. They eat up every kernel of corn that is planted, and no effectual means can be devised for their extermination. At present, cabbages and other vegetables which rats will not eat, are the only ones which can be grown on the island.

The foundation of the new German Constitution is declared to be the system of sovereign States, taking as the prototype the North American Union. Every individual State constitution, in opposition to this fundamental principle, has been declared illegal, and an executive power is to be appointed to carry out this principle.

Respect.—Honor and integrity always command respect from the most vicious and profligate, and they will stand when crowns crumble to dust, and are forgotten, and "when man's best monuments shall have passed away."

The loftiest mountain in the United States, east of the Mississippi, is in North Carolina. It is called Mitchell's Peak, and lies in Runcombe and Yancey counties. Its height is 6,720 feet above the level of the ocean—being nearly 500 feet higher than the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

Fatal Test.—William Dotch, of St. Louis, killed himself recently by drinking a few drops of the oil of bitter almonds, to prove it was not poison, which oil was used by a distiller in the manufacture of liquors.

There is no instance on record of a person dreaming when he has fallen asleep in the daytime. Is not this one of the most singular of the inexplicable influences of light?

The Father's Agony.—At Penrith Fair, lately, a man named William Scott, observing his child near a horse, ran forward to rescue it, but fell a corpse, being killed by fear and excitement.

That excellent, sound, and first-rate Whig, the Hon. CALK B. SMITH, a Representative in Congress from Indiana, has addressed to his constituents a letter of some length, in which he ably sets forth his why and wherefore they should go for Taylor and Fillmore. He did not favor Gen. Taylor's nomination, but he endorses his character and principles. The following, the conclusion of his letter, addresses itself to a certain class of minds, we hope, not without its desired effect.—Nat. Intel.

"As a Whig, who believed the war with Mexico unnecessary and unconstitutional, and who has opposed it from its commencement, I believe it entirely consistent with my principles to support Gen. Taylor against Gen. Cass. The former, acting under the orders of the President, his superior officer, has but done that in prosecuting the war which he could not refuse to do without a surrender of his commission in the army.—The latter (Gen. Cass) acting under no such restraint, but as a member of the legislative department of the Government, has not only justified and sustained the war, but has continuously and clamorously urged its vigorous prosecution into the heart of Mexico, without regard to the torrents of blood which it caused to flow, or millions of money which it prodigally wasted. Besides, it is well known that Gen. Taylor has opposed the war from its commencement. It is also a matter of history that, shortly after the commencement of the war, he drew upon himself the severest censure of the Administration, as well as the bitterest denunciations of the Locofocos throughout the country, for expressing in a letter to a friend opinions hostile to the prosecution of the war into the heart of Mexico.

"As a Northern man, desiring to prevent the extension of slavery into any territory which we may now possess, or which we may hereafter acquire, I greatly prefer the election of Gen. Taylor to that of Gen. Cass. This restriction, if made at all, must be made by Congress. Gen. Cass has pledged himself to the South, in order to secure their support, to resist any attempt to restrict the extension of slavery. He denies the power of Congress, under the constitution, to make any such restrictions; and, consequently, if he should be elected, he would veto any bill which Congress might pass to effect this important object.

"Gen. Taylor has pledged himself to leave the decision of this question to the legislative department of the Government, and he will not arrest the action of that department by the tyrannical exercise of the veto power. If, then, Gen. Cass shall be elected, while the policy of the Government will be such as to lead to large acquisitions of territory upon our southern borders, no restriction upon the extension of slavery into such territory can be made by Congress, excepting by a two-thirds vote overriding a Presidential veto. This cannot be hoped for. The election of Gen. Taylor, with the pledges which he has given to the country, will leave to Congress full power to prevent the extension of this evil.

"In fine, let me say in conclusion, that the election of Gen. Cass will expose us to all the dangers and difficulties of further annexations and conquests, and subject us to the most imminent hazard of a war with England or other European Powers. The election of Gen. Taylor will arrest the mad career of conquest, and place our foreign relations upon a firm, secure and amicable basis. The election of Gen. Cass will secure the triumph of all those wild, reckless schemes of domestic policy which, under Locofoco rule have already done so much to disturb the business of the country, and retard its prosperity. The election of Gen. Taylor will introduce a safe American system of policy, calculated to promote the national welfare and happiness. The election of Gen. Cass will build up the one man power into a towering despotism, overpowering the action of Congress and defeating the will and wishes of the people. The election of Gen. Taylor will secure to the popular voice, as expressed through its constitutional representatives, that just control over the administration of the Government which, according to the true theory of our constitution, it should exercise. The election of Gen. Taylor will leave in the hands of the representatives of the people their just and constitutional power to exclude the evil of slavery from the Territories which belong to the United States.

"In such a contest I cannot remain a mere passive spectator. The evils which must result from the election of Gen. Cass are, in my judgment, so great, so fatal in their consequences to the brightest hopes and the best interests, as to invoke the ardent and zealous co-operation of all who would avert those evils, to secure the election of Zachary Taylor, the only man whom we can hope to elect.

"I am, with great respect, your friend,
"CALEB B. SMITH."

Gen. Scott is said to have the command of the North-eastern Division of the Army under the new arrangements.—We presume his headquarters will be at Elizabethtown, N. J.

Mr. Fillmore's Letter of Acceptance.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The National Intelligence of Tuesday, publishes the following interesting correspondence:

GUTHRIE, (N. C.) July 17, 1848.

On the next day after the adjournment of the Whig National Convention, I addressed communications to General Taylor and Hon. Millard Fillmore, apprising them of the nominations made by the Convention.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen, on the last of June I addressed them again, and enclosed to each a copy of my communication of the 10th of June, forwarded from Philadelphia.

On the 8th instant I received Mr. Fillmore's answer of the 17th June; and as I have been daily expecting a reply from Gen. Taylor, I have withheld the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter until this time, with the hope, that I might be able to lay the answers of both these gentlemen before the public at the same time.

From a New Orleans paper, that, up to the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor had received no communication from me, and having received none from him up to this time, I do not feel myself at liberty longer to withhold the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter. I therefore enclose copies of our correspondence, with the request that you publish them in your paper.

I have the honor to be, with very high regard, your obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

P. S.—I have this day addressed three other communications to Gen. Taylor, containing copies of my letter of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one directed to himself, and the other two through friends. Hoping that some one may reach him; I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication I may receive from him.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th inst., and continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency; and you were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

President of the Whig National Convention.

Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ACHANT, (N. Y.) June 17, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 10th inst., by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention held at Philadelphia, Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President, and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that in Gen. Taylor, (whose name is presented for the first office,) I shall find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide, and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distressing, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions, will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered; and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause

and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, the final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

Concealment of opinions which the people have a right to know is presumptive evidence of intended fraud.—Boston Post.

At Cleveland Gen. Cass was asked for his opinion upon Slavery and Harbor Improvements. His reply was that "the noise and confusion which prevailed would prevent him from being heard upon the subject to which his attention had been called."—Daily News.

Ex-Gov. Greenly, of Michigan, is at the head of a call for a "Free Soil" meeting in Adrian, Michigan. Mr. G. is one of the warmest Locofocos in that State. There are hundreds of his party—prominent men, too—who sympathize in the movement, and declare their determination to vote for Mr. Van Buren.

REASONING IN THE RIGHT WAY.

On Saturday, a few persons accidentally met on the wharf, when politics became the subject of conversation. In the course of the conversation, one of the Locofoco office-holders of the Government remarked, that he had heard a good deal of Democrats voting for Gen. Taylor, but he did not believe a word of it. He would like to see one.

At this a farmer, who had a lot of wheat on the wharf near by, stepped up and said, "I am one Democrat that will vote for Gen. Taylor, any how."

"Surely not," said the office-holder.—"General Taylor's got no principles. You are not going to vote for a man that has no principles?"

"I tell you what," replied the farmer, "he's got the very principles I like. He's an honest man, and that's what can't be said of many men who boast so much about their political principles."

"He has been forty years in the employ of the United States Government, and neither the Government, nor any one that has served under or over him, has accused him of a single dishonest act. He says, if he is elected President, he will be the President of the people, and not of a party. Now, if Cass is elected, he will be the President of a party, and not of the people. I don't want to see a party President; I want to see every man who pays his taxes, and does his duty to his Government, have an equal chance for office, and not be treated as an alien because he has independence enough to think for himself. We have had enough of that kind of corruption and tyranny already. General Taylor says he won't vote the acts of Congress, unless they are clearly unconstitutional, or have been passed without consideration. This suits me exactly; these were the doctrines of the Democratic party when I was a boy, and ought to be now. The people send nearly three hundred men to Congress to make laws, and when a majority of the people's representatives make a law, I don't think any one man should prevent it being the law, if it is not unconstitutional. I go for the will of the majority as expressed by the people's representatives, and not the will of one man. If the majority of Congress says a high tariff, I say let them have it; if a low tariff, so let it be, until the majority choose to change it."

"Now, stranger," said the farmer, growing somewhat emphatic, "I never voted against the party nominations before, but I intend to vote for Old Zach this time; but if you will give me an instance of the Old General's dishonesty, or a case where he gave his word and didn't stick to it, or mention a single act of his life to show that what he says he don't mean, then probably I may not vote for him; and there's a great many in our Prairie just like me."

The office-holder looked at his watch, and discovered he had pressing business just then up in the city.

The above occurred in the presence of several persons, one of them a Captain of a steamboat, who furnished us with the particulars.—St. Louis Rep.

A Fact for Working-men to Remember.—It is a fact worthy the consideration of every voter in the Union who works for his living, says a contemporary, whether he be a day-laborer, a mechanic, a farmer, a merchant, or whatever else his pursuit may be, that Gen. Cass, in a period of TWENTY-NINE YEARS that he has fed at the public crib, has received from the earnings of the people, the enormous sum of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS, which is an average of about EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY for the whole time, Sundays included. Of this amount, EIGHTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWELVE DOLLARS have been in the shape of extra pay, leaving one hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars as his regular salary. This is a larger sum than one hundred day-laborers would earn in FIFTEEN YEARS at twelve dollars per month, the average price paid for labor in this State, and within a fraction of as much as the same number of mechanics, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, could earn in FIVE years.

These facts show in a strong light the system of public plunder, by which the candidate of the Locofoco party has amassed an overgrown fortune.—Lebanon Courier.

Volunteers Voting.—A vote taken among the volunteers of the 4th Kentucky regiment that arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Archer, resulted as follows: Capt. Lair's company, Taylor 60, Cass 15; Capt. Owen's, Taylor 52, Cass 9; Capt. Bartlett's, Taylor 32, Cass 33. This last company was recruited from the Locofoco counties of Henry and Trimble, and when they started for Mexico, more than three-fourths of them were Democrats.

Three officers of the 4th regiment, heretofore well known as strong Democrats, always voting the Locofoco ticket, have openly avowed their determination to vote for Gen. Taylor.—Lan. Cour.

Mexican Affairs.—The Delta says that a letter to a gentleman in New Orleans brings the information that the armies of Paredes and Bustamante had approached within sight of one another, at a small town about midway between Guanajuato and the city of Mexico, and that a large portion of the forces of the latter had deserted to the former. Paredes has no doubt, ere this, marched quietly into the city of Mexico, and disposed of the government which concluded the peace with the United States.

A Noble Act.—Gen. Taylor, in 1814-15, was a Captain, or perhaps a Major by brevet, and stationed with his company at Green Bay, at that time far beyond the limits of civilization. The Paymaster received from the Government the necessary funds to pay off the U. S. troops, which funds, save a small amount, he exchanged for the bills of J. H. Platt & Co., bankers in the city of Cincinnati. This was a "business transaction on private account." The paymaster proceeded to Detroit, and there paid off the soldiers in his Locofoco individual responsibility paper—he then proceeded to Mackinaw, and there paid off the soldiers in like manner; lastly he reached Green Bay. Here again the paymaster, with proper official solemnity, counted out to Captain Taylor the bills of J. H. Platt & Co., bankers, for the soldiers. Old Zach looked at the "rags," and said: "Is this the stuff you intend to pay us?" The paymaster assured him it was the same he paid to the men at Detroit and Mackinaw, but says he, with a knowing wink, "I have United States Bank Bills for you officers." To this Captain Taylor replied: "Sir, my men receive no money that I am unwilling to take myself—go back and get us good money."

Personal Appearance of "Old Zach."—Winding down a hill near Mont Morales, the column was halted to let a troop of horse pass. Do you see at their head a plain looking gentleman, mounted upon a brown horse, having on his head a Mexican Sombrero, dressed in a brown olive-colored loose frock coat, gray pants, wool socks, and shoes. From under the frock appears the scabbard of a sword; he has the eye of an eagle, and every lineament of his countenance is expressive of honesty, and a calm determined mind. Reader, do you know who this plain-looking old gentleman is? No! It is Major-General Zachary Taylor, who, with his military family, and a squadron of dragoons as an escort, is on his way to Victoria.

He never has around him any of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," but when victory hangs upon a thread, when the bravest even dread the galling fire, you will find foremost among them all that brave and gallant General, whose presence alone insures a victory.

A Sign.—As a steamer containing a large portion of one of the Illinois regiments on their way home, was lying at our landing a few days since, one of our citizens inquired of an officer standing on the guards how his men were politically disposed—whether they preferred Taylor or Cass, &c. The officer replied that, as far as his acquaintance extended, and he had an opportunity to ascertain the feeling of nearly every man in the brigade to which he was attached, on the subject, he was fully convinced that nineteen out of twenty preferred the hero of Buena Vista to any man living. "I am a Democrat," said he, "but I shall vote for Old Rough and Ready, and do all I can when I get home to advance his cause." This feeling is about as general as it is natural. The one is a noble man—the hero of many glorious victories—the other, an oily political trimmer, and the "hero of Hull's surrender!" It is no wonder that soldiers prefer old Buena Vista.—Natchez Cour.

Col. Doniphan.—This distinguished gentleman is devoting his oratorical powers to the cause of Gen. Taylor. A late effort of his at Brookville, Ky., is highly spoken of. The Maysville Eagle says:

His sketch of the character and services of Gen. Taylor, was superior to anything of the same kind we have ever heard of, and we speak but the universal sentiment of the audience, when we say that his friends may as safely rest their claims to distinction upon his capacity as a public speaker, as upon his celebrated Santa Fe expedition, which has given him a fame co-extensive with the civilized world.

Whig Convention in Vermont.—A large meeting of the Whig delegates from all parts of the State was held in Woodstock, on Wednesday last. Gen. Charles Goddard, of Windsor, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Governor; Hon. Robert Pierpont, of Rutland, for Lieutenant Governor; and Mr. Howes, of Montpelier, the former Treasurer, was re-nominated for that office.

Resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of sustaining the Philadelphia National Nominations.

Letters were received from Messrs. Phelps and Upham, of the United States Senate, and a joint letter from Messrs. Collamer, Marsh and Henry, of the House, advising the delegates to sustain the National Whig nominations, which were received unanimously by the delegates, and responded to by the mass of the people present with great enthusiasm.

Elephant Fight.—Whilst Raymond and Waring's menagerie was exhibiting at Galway, N. Y., on Saturday week, the elephant Columbus broke off some of the gates to the cage of the rhinoceros, setting him loose. A fight took place between them. The rhinoceros was forced to the earth, but soon rose, and gave the elephant several upward thrusts with his prodigious horn, wounding him so severely that he is not expected to live. The rhinoceros escaped to the woods, where he was pursued by about fifty persons, but up to last accounts had not been captured. A large reward is offered for him if recaptured alive.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Through their agency and not his, Gen. Taylor is before the people; a candidate for their suffrages. He is there to sustain him. He is their candidate, because they were for him, when the politicians were against him. He is their candidate, because he was nurtured in their bosom, and grew up under their care. He is their candidate, because his sympathies are all with them, and his interests their interests. He is their candidate, because his election will be the vindication of their principles, and restore to them the right now so dangerously abused by selfish demagogues, to choose their own rulers. He is their candidate, because he appeals to their intelligence, confides in their honesty, and acknowledges their voice in the Government which they have established. He is their candidate, because the Constitution, as construed by Washington and his compatriots, will be his guide. He is their candidate, because the best interests of his whole country, fettered by no sectional feeling, and bounded by no geographical division, will be his first wish and his last aim. Standing in this position, he challenges their support on every principle of right and duty. Men of all parties, whatever their past bickerings, may shake hands and unite under his banner, the broad free banner of the country and its Constitution. All he has promised will be fulfilled, and he has promised all the fair and reasonable could desire. He will "dare to do right," and his word is worth all the pledges and all the promises, even though they were piled mountain high, scheming politicians could make in a lifetime. His pledge of an honest heart and an upright will is above their power to give, and hence their resort to resolutions never to be kept, and "platforms" to mean one thing now, and another hereafter, just as party and self may justify or require. The friends of Gen. Taylor—the People—must, therefore, be up and doing. There must be "neither sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids" from this until the election in November, for, weak as his opponents are, they are, nevertheless, unscrupulous and watchful. The watchman's cry of "all's well!" must neither delude nor enervate—the triumph is not to be celebrated until the victory is won. The Republic is in danger, and strong arms and stout hearts must defend it; but let these be true, and the spoilsmen and corruptionists, who have so long preyed on its vitals, will be put down forever. Buena Vista will be fought again; perhaps, but with the General who "NEVER SURRENDERS," and always fights the enemy "in whatever force he meets him," if the volunteer corps of the People keeps up the "grape," the struggle will be over, even before the trembling columns of the enemy can be brought into line. It should be recollected, however, that the battle is to decide great issues, and must be gained. A brave, gallant fight, without success, will not answer. To fail, will be to lose all that is valuable in a free Government, or advantageous to a peace-loving people. It will justify war at the mere caprice of the President; will degrade the character of Congress, deny to the majority the right to govern, and make the "One-man Power" supreme and dictatorial against the popular will. To avert these calamities, the people must rouse and to arms. There must be no faltering in the ranks. The march to victory and to freedom should be steady and onward. Even now their enemies are broken and disordered, and one sweeping charge is only necessary to crush them. Courage, then, brave hearts, and be ready for the conflict! Your General is in your midst, and the eyes of the world are on you in this, your struggle against corruption, and misrule, and usurpation. Stand fast and remember his famous declaration to Wool at Buena Vista, "We can't be beat when all pull together." Let the same high resolve and unconquerable will which sustained him there, animate you now, and the day is ours! "Stand firm," as he did, and give them battle—"STAND FIRM, AND RELY ON A JUST PROVIDENCE FOR A RIGHT RESULT!"

The French Republic, so called, we scarcely know why, with Gen. Cavaignac as Military Dictator at its head, "progresses"—a proper use here of this Yankee word. Order reigns in Warsaw, with a hundred thousand bayonets to protect it. The national pauper establishments have been wisely broken up. M. Thiers has come out at length, and with ability, against all the isms. A rumor was current that several of the late insurgents have expressed a determination to take revenge for their defeat, and to avenge their associates by assassination. Whether it is well founded or not, the night sentinels, National Guards, or soldiers placed in remote or isolated situations, take their ground with the expectation of being attacked; and in many cases where a single sentinel formerly sufficed, two now mount guard.

All events proceed in Paris, as yet, in the programme of the old Revolution. To escape from the anarchy of the other isms, Despotism is necessarily resorted to. There is but little now in Paris of what was in America should call liberty. But Paris is perfectly tranquil, and despotism is far preferable to anarchy.—N. Y. Express.

Corn Culture.—It is said that there is a farmer in North Carolina, whose corn crop is about 300,000 bushels a year.

Close Packing.—In Liverpool, 658,000 human beings live within the space of a single square mile.

Gen. Taylor and his Correspondents.

A letter from Baton Rouge, dated July 10, published in the New Orleans Picayune, has the following statement, which may interest persons who have written to Gen. Taylor and received no reply.

"I have on more than one occasion written to you relative to the enormous tax made upon Gen. Taylor's time and pocket, by letter writers. You will scarcely believe that more than fifty will often arrive in one mail, yet this is often the case. In fact a sufficient number of letters arrive to occupy his whole time, if he should undertake to read them all. But the evil does not stop here; it appears that there are individuals, who, either from obtuseness of intellect or from a vicious heart, will enclose to Gen. Taylor scraps of newspapers, often containing articles reflecting upon his politics, or asking him impertinent questions, or inquiring after things that he can know nothing of. Under these circumstances he has for some time past refused to take from the office any letter not post-paid, or directed in a hand not recognized, and the consequence is that a great number of letters collected here were, on the 1st of July, forwarded to Washington. Among these forwarded letters it is possible, if it has not miscarried, that Mr. Morehead's long expected letter was included; at least such is my conviction, and the only way that I can account for Gen. Taylor not having long since been informed of the honor conferred upon him by that portion of his friends that composed the Philadelphia Convention."

Among the quarterly returns of the Post Master at Baton Rouge, La., received at the Post Office Department in Washington, many letters were directed to Gen. Taylor, from all parts of the Union. The address on those post-marked the 7th and 9th of June, is believed to be in the handwriting of Gov. Morehead, and has been shown to some of the members from North Carolina, who unhesitatingly pronounce it his. At the request of the post master at Baton Rouge, the letters have been returned unopened, for delivery to Gen. Taylor.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.—About half past 11 o'clock on Saturday evening week, a fire broke out in the extensive ingrain carpet and powerloom factory of Mr. Samuel Scott, situated below Reed and between Front street and the river. The flames spread so rapidly that the greater portion of the buildings were on fire almost as soon as discovered. Those who first arrived at the scene saved the books of the concern from the counting house, a small building at the north east corner of the factory. A few bales of yarn were also taken from the lower floor of the factory, but the attempts to save the contents of the buildings were ineffectual, so speedily was the progress of the devouring element.

The total loss is estimated at \$50,000, of which only \$10,000 was covered by insurance.

Melancholy Accident and Death.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. Samuel W. Keppel, a resident near Germantown, Pa., met with his death in a singular and melancholy manner. He was riding home in a wagon containing a quantity of weeds, which he had been cutting, and upon which he had laid a pitchfork, with the forks towards him, the handle being towards and near his horse. From some cause the horse backed towards the wagon, and in doing so, struck the handle and forced the forks into his breast, one of which penetrated his heart, and caused instant death. The deceased was in the 27th year of his age.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale.

On Saturday the 19th of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton and Liberty townships, Adams county, Pa., containing

200 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

(part log and part stone,) a CRIST MILL, with two pair of Ruts, and one pair of Country Stones, a SAW MILL, a Stone BANK, BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings. Also a TENANT HOUSE, a well of Water near the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Said property is situate on Middle Creek, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Eiker, Wm. London and others—ALSO.

A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, CONTAINING 200 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Mussel, man, Robert Memmons, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of MARTIN NEWMAN, deceased, at the time of his decease, with notice to widows, heirs, and terre-tenants—ALSO.

A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, in West Chamberburg street, adjoining lots of John B. M. Pearson on the West, and an alley on the North, on which are erected a TWO STORY DWELLING, and Back Building, a double frame one story SHED, frame Stable, with a well of water on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John JEWETT.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sale, will have to pay ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN SCHMIDT, Sheriff, Gettysburg, July 14, 1848.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of PETER SHANEFELTER and WIFE, of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Shenefelter and wife, to call with him and settle the same; and all persons who may have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township, June 19.

PETER SMITH, Assignee.

THE Pamphlet Laws, PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.

A. B. KURTZ, Prothonary, Gettysburg, July 17, 1848.

HARVEST-HOME Temperance Mass Meeting.

THERE will be a Harvest Home Gathering of the friends of Temperance, in the Haverstown Church, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, at which all the friends of the cause are invited to be present. It is hoped that all the local societies of the County will, as early as possible, adopt measures to be represented by full delegations.

The Secretaries of the several Temperance Associations are requested to furnish the delegates with the usual statistics in regard to the progress of the cause in their several districts, with such other information as may be interesting to the Convention.

It is earnestly desired that the friends of Temperance generally make arrangements to be present, and at an early hour. The Convention will organize at 10 o'clock, a. m. Interesting Addresses may be expected from several gentlemen secured for the occasion.

A K. MYERS, JACOB WELT, AARON WATSON, E. W. STABLE, D. A. BURKH, JONAS NEALE, JOHN F. KELLY, M. L. STOKES, GEO. HACKMAN, JOHN DICKSON, W. W. PARKER, DAVID M. MYERS, Committee of Arrangement.

July 14, 1848.

A variety of Blanks, constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned that the ADJUDICATION ACCOUNTING

of persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of August next, viz:

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Rhea, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert Galbreath and Walter Galbreath, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Galbreath, deceased.

The account of John Elder and John Felty, Administrators of the estate of Frederick W. Koehler, deceased.

The first and final account of John Boyer, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Boyer, deceased.

The first and final account of Adam J. Walter, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Catharine Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of George Minnich, Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Minnich, deceased.

The first account of Jacob G. Walter, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of Frederick G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Estate of George Schultz, deceased.

The first account of Hugh F. McCaughy, Administrator of the estate of James McCaughy, deceased.

The second and final account of Alexander Cobean, acting Executor of the last will and testament of William Cobean, sen., deceased.

The first and final account of John Palmer, Jun., Administrator of the estate of John Palmer, sen., deceased.

The account of James Bell, Jun., Guardian of Philip James Elliott, a minor son of Robert Elliott, deceased, rendered by Robert Bell, Executor of James Bell, Jr., deceased.

The account of John Milley, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Milley, deceased—exhibited by Samuel Miller, Administrator of John Milley, deceased.

The first account of Leah C. Taylor, Administratrix, and Wm. D. Taylor, Administrator of the estate of John W. Taylor, deceased.

The account of Samuel Deardorff, Executor of the last will and testament of Eve Deardorff, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register, Gettysburg, July 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN WILSON, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any person having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Mercersburg, Franklin county; the latter in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county.

JOHN WILSON, Admrs., WM. H. LOTT, Jr., At.

July 24.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Bell, Jr., deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES BELL, Jr., deceased, late of Menallen township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Straban township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT BELL, Exr., July 10.

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Houghtelin, dec'd.

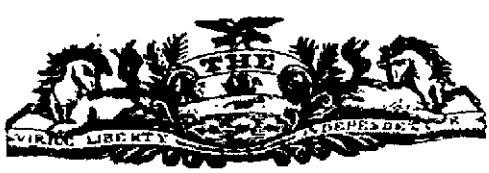
LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of ELIZABETH HOUGHTELIN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY LOTT, Adm'r., July 24.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of PETER SHANEFELTER and WIFE, of Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Shenefelter and wife, to call with him and settle the same; and all persons who may have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in Mount Pleasant township, June 19.

PETER SMITH, Assignee.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 31, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. Z. TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Ner Middleswarth.

ASSEMBLY

James Cooper.

COMMISSIONER

John G. Morningstar.

AUDITOR

Samuel Durboraw.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Henry Brinkerhoff.

PROTHONOTARY

John Picking.

REGISTER & RECORDER

Wm. W. Hamersly.

CLERK OF THE COURTS

Hugh Denwiddie.

SHERIFF

Ephraim Swope.

CORONER

Dr. Charles Horner.

The New Governor.

Gov. JONSTON took the oath of office on

Wednesday last, and entered upon his duties as

Governor of Pennsylvania. He has appointed

that staunch Whig, TOWNSEND HAINES, Esq., of

Chesoter county, Secretary of the Commonwealth,

and has tendered the office of Attorney General

to our townsman, the Hon. JAMES COOPER.

This gentleman is not at home at present, and it

is not known whether he will accept or not.

Barn Destroyed by Lightning.

During the storm of Tuesday evening last,

the barn of Mr. NICHOLAS SCHUYLER, of Sta-

ban township, was struck by lightning, and en-

tirely consumed, together with his whole crop,

which had just been housed.

Compromise Bill Passed the Senate.

The Senate of the United States was in ses-

sion during the whole of Wednesday and until

6 o'clock on Thursday morning, engaged in

discussion upon the Compromise bill in rela-

tion to the Territories, and determined on hav-

ing a vote before adjournment. The bill was

finally passed to a third reading by a vote of

53 to 22, was read a third time by its title, and

passed without a division. The Senate then

adjourned until Friday, after an exciting session

of eighteen hours!

POSTSCRIPT.

Compromise Bill Lost in the House!

On Thursday the Compromise Bill which pas-

sed the Senate, was taken up in the House of

Representatives, and a motion to lay it on the

table indefinitely, prevailed, by the decided vote

of 112 to 97—so that the bill is KILLED.

We have not been able to find out, in all

the accounts of returning troops from Mexico,

the whereabouts of Capt. Barnard's company of

Volunteers, in which the young men from this

place were. The only notice we see coming

nearer it, is from our New Orleans paper of the

19th, announcing the arrival of the steamer

Hetzal, from Vera Cruz, with "three companies

of Volunteers."

A resolution has passed the Senate to

adjourn on the 11th of August.

In the House of Representatives, the mem-

bers are taking their turns in making political

speeches in favor of the different Presidential

candidates.

Elections.

On Monday next the State elections take place

in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Mis-

souri, and on Thursday next, in North Carolina,

Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and North Caro-

lina elect a Governor; Illinois, Iowa, and Mis-

souri Congressmen; and all their State Legisla-

tures—on the political complexion of which de-

pend seven U. S. Senators, viz: Kentucky 1,

North Carolina 1, (both now Whigs,) Indiana 1,

Missouri 1, Illinois 1, (all now Dem.), and Iowa

2—none having yet been chosen.

The trial of the officers of the schooner

which carried off the slaves from Washington and

Georgetown some time ago, is now going on

in the U. S. Criminal Court at Washington, and

excites great interest.

Deceased Volunteers.

The bodies of privates William Enrich and

Jacob Danner, of York, Pa., members of Capt.

Small's company, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers,

were on Sunday week delivered to their friends

at York, having just arrived from Mexico. The

former was shot through the heart at the siege

of Puebla, and the other fell a victim to dis-

ease in the hospital at Perote. They were

young men much respected in York, and many

were the tears which flowed to manly eyes as

they were borne and followed by a numerous

procession through the streets. They will re-

main in the possession of their friends until the

return of their more fortunate brothers in arms,

when they will be finally interred.

P. S. The funeral obsequies are to take place

at York this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

A most devastating fire took place on the

26th of June, at Orel, in Russia. Upwards of

TWELVE THOUSAND houses were destroy-

ed, with an immense amount of other property

—loss estimated at 3,428,000 silver roubles.—

A general subscription for their relief had been

opened throughout the empire.

A New State Map.

A new map of the State of Pennsylvania has

just been issued by R. L. BARNES, of Philadel-

phia. It is of a very large size, more than usu-

ally full in its data, and got up in most beau-

tiful style. An Act of the Legislature granted

Mr. Barnes the use of the Plates of County Sur-

veys, in possession of the State, in order to fa-

cilitate his purpose in getting up an accurate

Map of the entire State. Proofs of these Plates

were first taken by the publisher, and sent to

competent individuals in the several counties

for alteration and correction, and from these

corrected proofs the present map is made up.—

Although gotten up with much taste and at a

heavy expense, the publisher furnishes the map

at the low price of \$5. We believe by the act

of the Legislature granting the use of the Plates,

each of the Public Schools throughout the State

is entitled to a copy at \$3. One of the maps

is in the possession of Hon. MOSES McCLELLAN,

of this place. Mr. E. S. HENRY, we believe, is

the Agent for Adams county, and will no doubt

ere long call upon our citizens for the purpose

of supplying such as may desire a copy.—Star.

There was a large and enthusiastic Whig

Mass Meeting at Chambersburg on Thursday last.

The banners and cheering upon the occasion re-

minded us of the stirring times of 1840 and '41.

There was considerable disappointment at the

non-arrival of several distinguished members of

Congress who had consented to address the meet-

ing—but a number of spirited addresses were de-

livered, which were received with much gratifi-

cation. Our neighboring County of Franklin is

going to roll up a fine majority for "Old Zach."

The Independent Taylorites of Maryland

held a State Convention at Baltimore on Thurs-

day last. After a warm debate, a resolution was

adopted that the letter of Gen. Taylor to them,

endorsing the declarations of the Louisiana De-

legates in the Whig National Convention, should

not be published, agreeably to his request, until

such time as he or his friends should authorize

the same. A resolution was also adopted, dis-

solving the Independent Taylor party of Mary-

land, and requesting the electoral candidates to

withdraw from the position in which they had

been placed by the Convention before the people.

MARTIN VAN BUREN has accepted the

nomination of the Utica Convention, and in re-

sponse to some interrogatories in regard to his

opinions upon particular subjects, says he de-

clines giving any further explanations of his

political views, which he says are the same

heretofore entertained by him.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, late editor of the

Washington Globe, has written a letter, in

which he declares himself not in any degree

bound by the action of the Baltimore Cass

Convention, and that he cordially approves of

the proceedings of the Barnburners in New

York, and will give the candidate of the Utica

Convention his zealous support.

ISRAEL PAINTER, the Locofoco candi-

date for Canal Commissioner, signed the "Cir-

cular of the Democratic Taylor, Central Com-

mittee," issued Sept. 3, 1847,—in which Gen.

Taylor is endorsed as a good Democrat, and

every way qualified to fill the Presidential chair,

in company with upwards of thirty leading lo-

cofocos of Pennsylvania. We have not yet

learned whether Mr. Painter bolts or adheres.

The reception of the Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, at Philadelphia, on Monday last, was a

brilliant affair. The city presented the appear-

ance of a holiday, and at night was brilliantly

illuminated. A dinner was also served up at

the Chinese Museum, when appropriate speech-

es were made, accompanied by toasts. The re-

giment went to Mexico with 914 men, and re-

turns with 366!

We learn that the heavy rain of Saturday

week caused a serious freshet in the neighbor-

hood of the Juniata River, by which the banks

of the Pennsylvania Canal were in many places

carried away, and the aqueduct at the junction

with the Susquehanna was destroyed.

The statement which we published last

week of a lead mine having been discovered on

the farm of Mr. Henry Bear, in Spring-garden

township, York county, proves to be a hoax,

some one imposing on the Philadelphia editors.

Death of an Editor.

Western R. Gales, Esq., editor of the Raleigh

(N. C.) Register, and brother of the distinguished

Joseph Gales, of the National Intelligencer, died

at Petersburg, Va., on Sunday morning the 23d

inst. He was on his return home from Old Point

Comfort, extremely ill.

Tribute to the Brave.

The surviving members of the Duke's Greys

intend to erect, at Pittsburg, a monument to those

members of their company who fell in Mexico.

A lot has been given them in Allegheny Cen-

tery.

From New Mexico.

Late arrivals from Santa Fe state that Gen-

eral Price was at Chihuahua on the 24th of

May, awaiting a notice of the ratification of

the treaty of peace. Col. Newby has made a

treaty with the Navage Indians, compelling

them to return the horses and other property

captured by them. Lieut. Royal had a skirm-

ish with the Indians at Cave Creek, in which

three Americans were wounded, and twenty-

three Indians killed.

History of Maryland.

James M. Sherry, Esq., of the Frederick bar,

proposes publishing a History of Maryland, in

six parts, embracing a history of Maryland,

from its settlement in 1634, to the close of the

year 1817, with an account of its first discov-

ery, and the various explorations of the Ches-

apeake Bay, anterior to its settlement, to which

will be added a copious index, containing the

names of the officers of the Old Maryland Line,

the Lord Proprietary of the Province, the Gov-

ernors of Maryland, &c., &c.

The Cholera is making (rightful) ravages at

Moscow, and various other parts of Russia. In

Moscow, from the 12th to the 19th of June, there

were 1,224 new cases, and 920 deaths. On the

last named day, not less than 327 were seized

with this dreadful malady, and 153 others died.

Late and Important from Mexico.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from

the Capital of Mexico to the 11th inst:

An engagement had taken place between the

government troops, commanded by Bustamante,

and the insurgents, under the lead of Paredes, in

which the former was routed. The loss of Pa-

redes is stated at 27 killed, and 60 wounded. Ja-

rauta is stated to be among the severely wounded,

and probably mortally so.

The roads throughout the whole of Mexico,

are stated to be infested with robbers, who were

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Mr. Fillmore's Letter of Acceptance.**INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.**

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, publishes the following interesting correspondence: **GUTHRIE, N. C.** July 17, 1848.

On the next day after the adjournment of the Whig National Convention, I addressed communications to General Taylor and Hon. Millard Fillmore, apprising them of the nominations made by the Convention.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen, on the last of June I addressed them again, and enclosed to each a copy of my communication of the 10th of June, forwarded from Philadelphia.

On the 3d instant I received Mr. Fillmore's answer of the 17th June; and as I have been daily expecting a reply from Gen. Taylor, I have withheld the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter until this time, with the hope that I might be able to lay the answers of both these gentlemen before the public at the same time.

I see, from a New Orleans paper, that up to the 1st inst. Gen. Taylor had received no communication from me, and having received none from him up to this time, I do not feel myself at liberty longer to withhold the publication of Mr. Fillmore's letter. I therefore enclose copies of our correspondence, with the request that you publish them in your paper.

I have the honor to be, with very high regard, your obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD.

P. S.—I have this day addressed three other communications to Gen. Taylor, containing copies of my letter of the 10th of June, from Philadelphia—one directed to himself, and the other two through friends. Hoping that some one may reach him, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before the public any communication I may receive from him.

LETTER TO MR. FILLMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR: At a Convention of the Whigs of the United States, assembled in this city on the 7th inst., and continued by adjournment until the 9th, Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and you were nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, at the next ensuing Presidential election.

By a resolution of said Convention it was made my duty to communicate to you the result of their deliberations, and to request your acceptance of the nomination.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
President of the Whig National Convention.
Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE.

MR. FILLMORE'S REPLY.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) June 17, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 10th inst. by which I am notified that at the late Whig Convention held at Philadelphia, Gen. Zachary Taylor was nominated for President, and myself for Vice President, and requesting my acceptance of the nomination.

The honor of being thus presented by the distinguished representatives of the Whig party of the Union for the second office in the gift of the people—an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited—could not fail to awaken in a grateful heart emotions which, while they cannot be suppressed, find no appropriate language for utterance.

Fully persuaded that the cause in which we are enlisted is the cause of our country; that our chief object is to secure its peace, preserve its honor, and advance its prosperity; and feeling, moreover, a confident assurance that in Gen. Taylor, (whose name is presented for the first office,) I shall find a firm and consistent Whig, a safe guide, and an honest man, I cannot hesitate to assume any position which my friends may assign me.

Distrusting, as I well may, my ability to discharge satisfactorily the duties of that high office, but feeling that, in case of my election, I may with safety repose upon the friendly aid of my fellow Whigs, and that efforts guided by honest intentions, will always be charitably judged, I accept the nomination so generously tendered: and I do this the more cheerfully, as I am willing, for such a cause and with such a man, to take my chances of success or defeat as the electors, and final arbiters of our fate, shall, in their wisdom, judge best for the interests of our common country.

Please accept the assurance of my high regard and esteem, and permit me to subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. J. M. MOREHEAD.

Concealment of opinions which the people have a right to know is presumptive evidence of intended fraud.—*Boston Post.*

At Cleveland Gen. Cass was asked for his opinion upon Slavery and Harbor Improvements. His reply was that "the noise and confusion which prevailed would prevent him from being heard upon the subjects to which his attention had been called."—*Daily News.*

Ex-Gov. Greenly, of Michigan, is at the head of a call for a "Free Soil" meeting in Adrian, Michigan. Mr. G. is one of the warmest Locofocos in that State. There are hundreds of his party—prominent men, too—who sympathize in the movement, and declare their determination to vote for Mr. Van Buren.

REASONING IN THE RIGHT WAY.

On Saturday, a few persons accidentally met on the wharf, when politics became the subject of conversation. In the course of the conversation, one of the Locofoco office-holders of the Government remarked, that he had heard a good deal of Democrats voting for Gen. Taylor, but he did not believe a word of it. He would like to see one.

At this a farmer, who had a lot of wheat on the wharf near by, stepped up and said, "I am one Democrat that will vote for Gen. Taylor, any how."

"Surely not," said the office-holder.—"General Taylor's got no principles.—You are not going to vote for a man that has no principles?"

"I tell you what," replied the farmer, "he's got the very principles I like.—He's an honest man, and that's what can't be said of many men who boast so much about their political principles.—He has been forty years in the employ of the United States Government, and neither the Government, nor any one that has served under or over him, has accused him of a single dishonest act. He says, if he is elected President, he will be the President of the people, and not of a party. Now, if Cass is elected, he will be the President of a party, and not of the people. I don't want to see a party President; I want to see every man who pays his taxes, and does his duty to his Government, have an equal chance for office, and not be treated as an alien because he has independence enough to think for himself. We have had enough of that kind of corruption and tyranny already. General Taylor says he won't vote the acts of Congress, unless they are clearly unconstitutional, or have been passed without consideration. This suits me exactly; these were the doctrines of the Democratic party when I was a boy, and ought to be now. The people send nearly three hundred men to Congress to make laws, and when a majority of the people's representatives make a law, I don't think any one man should prevent it being the law, if it is not unconstitutional. I go for the will of the majority as expressed by the people's representatives, and not the will of one man. If the majority of Congress says a high tariff, I say let them have it; if a low tariff, so let it be, until the majority choose to change it."

"Now, stranger," said the farmer, growing somewhat emphatic, "I never voted against the party nominations before, but I intend to vote for Old Zack this time; but if you will give me an instance of the Old General's dishonesty, or a case where he gave his word and didn't stick to it, or mention a single act of his life to show that what he says he don't mean, then probably I may not vote for him, and there's a great many in our Prairie just like me."

The office-holder looked at his watch, and discovered he had pressing business just then up in the city.

The above occurred in the presence of several persons, one of them a Captain of a steamboat, who furnished us with the particulars.—*St. Louis Rep.*

A Fact for Working-men to Remember.—It is a fact worthy the consideration of every voter in the Union who works for his living, says a contemporary, whether he be a day-laborer, a mechanic, a farmer, a merchant, or whatever else his pursuit may be, that Gen. Cass, in a period of TWENTY-NINE YEARS that he has fed at the public crib, has received from the earnings of the people, the enormous sum of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS, which is an average of about EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY for the whole time, Sundays included. Of this amount, EIGHTY THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWELVE DOLLARS have been in the shape of extra pay, leaving one hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars as his regular salary! This is a larger sum than one hundred day-laborers could earn in FIFTEEN YEARS at twelve dollars per month, the average price paid for labor in this State, and within a fraction of as much as the same number of mechanics, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, could earn in FIVE years.

These facts show in a strong light the system of public plunder, by which the candidate of the Locofoco party has amassed an overgrown fortune.—*Lebanon Courier.*

Volunteers Voting.—A vote taken among the volunteers of the 4th Kentucky regiment that arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Archer, resulted as follows: Capt. Lair's company, Taylor 60, Cass 15; Capt. Owen's, Taylor 52, Cass 9; Capt. Bartlett's, Taylor 32, Cass 33. This last company was recruited from the Locofoco counties of Henry and Trimble, and when they started for Mexico, more than three-fourths of them were Democrats.

Three officers of the 4th regiment, heretofore well known as strong Democrats, always voting the Locofoco ticket, have openly avowed their determination to vote for Gen. Taylor.—*Lou. Cour.*

Mexican Affairs.—The Delta says that a letter to a gentleman in New Orleans brings the information that the armies of Paredes and Bustamante had approached within sight of one another, at a small town about midway between Guanajuato and the city of Mexico, and that a large portion of the forces of the latter had deserted to the former. Paredes has no doubt, ere this, marched quietly into the city of Mexico, and dispossessed the government which concluded the peace with the United States.

A Noble Act.—Gen. Taylor, in 1814-15, was a Captain, or perhaps a Major by Brevet, and stationed with his company at Green Bay—at that time far beyond the limits of civilization. The Paymaster received from the Government the necessary funds to pay off the U. S. troops, which funds, save a small amount, he exchanged for the bills of J. H. Platt & Co., bankers in the city of Cincinnati. This was a "business transaction on private account." The paymaster proceeded to Detroit, and there paid off the soldiers in like manner: lastly he reached Green Bay. Here again, the paymaster, with proper official solemnity, counted out to Captain Taylor the bills of J. H. Platt & Co., bankers, for the soldiers. Old Zack looked at the "rags," and said: "Is this the stuff you intend to pay us?" The paymaster assured him it was the same he paid to the men at Detroit and Mackinaw, but says he, with a knowing wink, "I have United States Bank Bills for you officers." To this Captain Taylor replied: "Sir, my men receive no money that I am unwilling to take myself—go back and get us good money."

Personal Appearance of "Old Zack."—Winding down a hill near Mont Morales, the column was halted to let a troop of horse pass. Do you see at their head a plain looking gentleman, mounted upon a brown horse, having on his head a Mexican Sombrero, dressed in a brown olive-colored loose frock coat, gray pants, wool socks, and shoes. From under the frock appears the scabbard of a sword; he has the eye of an eagle, and every lineament of his countenance is expressive of honesty, and a calm determined mind. Reader, do you know who this plain looking old gentleman is? No! It is Major General Zachary Taylor, who, with his military family, and a squadron of dragoons as an escort, is on his way to Victoria.—He never has around him any of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," but when victory hangs upon a thread, when the bravest even dread the galling fire, you will find foremost among them all that brave and gallant General, whose presence alone insures a victory.

A Sign.—As a steamer containing a large portion of one of the Illinois regiments on their way home, was lying at our landing a few days since, one of our citizens inquired of an officer standing on the guards how his men were politically disposed—whether they preferred Taylor or Cass, &c. The officer replied that, as far as his acquaintance extended, and he had an opportunity to ascertain the feeling of nearly every man in the brigade to which he was attached, on the subject, he was fully convinced that nineteen out of twenty preferred the hero of Buena Vista to any man living. "I am a Democrat," said he, "but I shall vote for Old Rough and Ready, and do all I can when I get home to advance his cause." This feeling is about as general as it is natural. The one is a noble man—the hero of many glorious victories—the other, an oily political trimmer, and the "hero of Hull's surrender!" It is no wonder that soldiers prefer old Buena Vista.—*Natchez Cour.*

Col. Doniphan.—This distinguished gentleman is devoting his oratorical powers to the cause of Gen. Taylor. A late effort of his at Brookville, Ky., is highly spoken of. The Maysville Eagle says:

His sketch of the character and services of Gen. Taylor, was superior to anything of the same kind we have ever heard, and we speak but the universal sentiment of the audience, when we say that his friends may as safely rest his claims to distinction upon his capacity as a public speaker, as upon his celebrated Santa Fe expedition, which has given him a fame co-extensive with the civilized world.

Whig Convention in Vermont.—A large meeting of the Whig delegates from all parts of the State was held in Woodstock, on Wednesday last. Gen. Carlos Coolidge, of Windsor, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Governor; Hon. Robert Pierpont, of Rutland, for Lieutenant Governor; and Mr. Howes, of Montpelier, the former Treasurer, was re-nominated for that office.

Resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of sustaining the Philadelphia National Nominations.

Letters were received from Messrs. Phelps and Upham, of the United States Senate, and a joint letter from Messrs. Collamer, Marsh and Henry, of the House, advising the delegates to sustain the National Whig nominations, which were received unanimously by the delegates, and responded to by the mass of the people present with great enthusiasm.

Elephant Fight.—Whilst Raymond and Waring's menagerie was exhibiting at Galway, N. Y., on Saturday week, the elephant Columbus broke off some of the gates to the cage of the rhinoceros, setting him loose. A fight took place between them. The rhinoceros was felled to the earth, but soon rose, and gave the elephant several upward thrusts with his prodigious horn, wounding him so severely that he is not expected to live. The rhinoceros escaped to the woods, where he was pursued by about fifty persons, but up to last accounts had not been captured. A large reward is offered for him if recaptured alive.

Corn Culture.—It is said that there is a farmer in North Carolina, whose corn crop is about 200,000 bushels a year.

Close Packing.—In Liverpool, 658,000 human beings live within the space of a single square mile.

THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Through their agency and not his. Gen. Taylor is before the people, a candidate for their suffrages. He is, therefore, their candidate, and they must sustain him. He is their candidate, because they were for him, when the politicians were against him. He is their candidate, because he was nurtured in their bosom, and grew up under their care. He is their candidate, because his sympathies are all with them, and his interests their interests. He is their candidate, because his election will be the vindication of their principles, and restore to them the right now so dangerously abused by selfish demagogues, to choose their own rulers. He is their candidate, because he appeals to their intelligence, confides in their honesty, and acknowledges their voice in the Government which they have established. He is their candidate, because the Constitution, as construed by Washington and his compatriots, will be his guide. He is their candidate, because the best interests of his whole country, fettered by no sectional feeling, and bounded by no geographical division, will be his first wish and his last aim.—Standing in this position, he challenges their support on every principle of right and duty. Men of all parties, whatever their past bickerings, may shake hands and unite under his banner, the broad free banner of the country and its Constitution. All he has promised will be fulfilled, and he has promised all the fair and reasonable could desire. He will "dare to do right," and his word is worth all the pledges and all the promises, even though they were piled mountain high, scheming politicians could make in a lifetime. His pledge of an honest heart and an upright will is above their power to give, and hence their resort to resolutions never to be kept, and "platforms" to mean one thing now, and another hereafter, just as party and self may justify or require. The friends of Gen. Taylor—the People—must, therefore, be up and doing. There must be "neither sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids" from this until the election in November, for, weak as his opponents are, they are, nevertheless, unscrupulous and watchful. The watchman's cry of "all's well" must neither delude nor enervate—the triumph is not to be celebrated until the victory is won. The Republic is in danger, and strong arms and stout hearts must defend it; but let these be true, and the spoilsman and corruptionists, who have so long preyed on its vitals, will be put down forever. Buena Vista will be fought again, perhaps, but with the General who "NEVER SURRENDERS," and always fights the enemy "in whatever force he meets him," if the volunteer corps of the People keeps up the "grape," the struggle will be over, even before the trembling columns of the enemy can be brought into line. It should be recollected, however, that the battle is to decide great issues, and must be gained. A brave, gallant fight, without success, will not answer. To fail, will be to lose all that is valuable in a free Government, or advantageous to a peace-loving people. It will justify war at the mere caprice of the President; will degrade the character of Congress, deny to the majority the right to govern, and make the "One-man Power" supreme and dictatorial against the popular will. To avert these calamities, the people must rouse and to arms! There must be no faltering in the ranks. The march to victory and to freedom should be steady and onward. Even now their enemies are broken and disordered, and one sweeping charge is only necessary to crush them. Courage, then, brave hearts, and be ready for the conflict! Your General is in your midst, and the eyes of the world are on you in this, your struggle against corruption, and misrule, and usurpation. Stand fast and remember his famous declaration to Wool at Buena Vista, "We can't be beat when all pull together." Let the same high resolve and unconquerable will which sustained him there, animate you now, and the day is ours! "Stand firm," as he did, and give them battle—"STAND FIRM, AND RELY ON A JUST PROVIDENCE FOR A RIGHT RESULT!"

The French Republic, so called, we scarcely know why, with Gen. Cavaignac as Military Dictator at its head, "progresses"—a proper use here of this Yankee word. Order reigns in Warsaw, with a hundred thousand bayonets to protect it. The national pauper establishments have been wisely broken up. M. Thiers has come out at length, and with ability, against all the isms.—A rumor was current that several of the late insurgents have expressed a determination to take revenge for their defeat, and to avenge their associates by assassination. Whether it is well founded or not, the night sentinels, National Guards, or soldiers placed in remote or isolated situations, take their ground with the expectation of being attacked; and in many cases where a single sentinel formerly sufficed, two now mount guard.

All events proceed in Paris, as yet, in the programme of the old Revolution.—To escape from the anarchy of the other isms, Despotism is necessarily resorted to. There is but little now in Paris of what we in America should call liberty. But Paris is perfectly tranquil, and despotism is far preferable to anarchy.—*N. Y. Express.*

Corn Culture.—It is said that there is a farmer in North Carolina, whose corn crop is about 200,000 bushels a year.

Close Packing.—In Liverpool, 658,000 human beings live within the space of a single square mile.

Gen. Taylor and his Correspondents.—A letter from Baton Rouge, dated July 10, published in the New Orleans Picayune, has the following statement, which may interest persons who have written to Gen. Taylor and received no reply.

"I have on more than one occasion written to you relative to the enormous tax made upon Gen. Taylor's time and pocket, by letter writers. You will scarcely believe that more than fifty will often arrive in one mail, yet this is often the case. In fact a sufficient number of letters arrive to occupy his whole time, if he should undertake to read them all. But the evil does not stop here; it appears that there are individuals, who, either from obtuseness of intellect or from a vicious heart, will enclose to Gen. Taylor scraps of newspapers, often containing articles reflecting upon his politics, or asking him impertinent questions, or inquiring after things that he can know nothing of. Under these circumstances he has for some time past refused to take from the office any letter not post-paid, or directed in a hand not recognized, and the consequence is that a great number of letters collected here were, on the 1st of July, forwarded to Washington.—Among these forwarded letters it is possible, if it has not miscarried, that Mr. Morehead's long expected letter was included; at least such is my conviction, and the only way that I can account for Gen. Taylor not having long since been informed of the honor conferred upon him by that portion of his friends that composed the Philadelphia Convention."

Among the quarterly returns of the Post Master at Baton Rouge, La., received at the Post Office Department, in Washington, many letters were directed to Gen. Taylor, from all parts of the Union. The address on those postmarked the 7th and 9th of June, is believed to be in the handwriting of Gov. Morehead, and has been shown to some of the members from North Carolina, who unhesitatingly pronounce it his. At the request of the post master at Baton Rouge, the letters have been returned unopened, for delivery to Gen. Taylor.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.—About half past 11 o'clock on Saturday evening week, a fire broke out in the extensive engrain carpet and power loom factory of Mr. Samuel Scott, situated below Reed and between Front street and the river. The flames spread so rapidly that the greater portion of the buildings were on fire almost as soon as discovered. Those who first arrived at the scene saved the books of the concern from the counting house, a small building at the north east corner of the factory. A few bales of yarn were also taken from the lower floor of the factory, but the attempts to save the contents of the buildings were ineffectual, so speedy was the progress of the devouring element.—The total loss is estimated at \$50,000, of which only \$10,000 was covered by insurance.

Melancholy Accident and Death.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Samuel W. Keppel, a resident near Germantown, Pa., met with his death in a singular and melancholy manner. He was riding home in a wagon containing a quantity of weeds, which he had been cutting, and upon which he had laid a pitchfork, with the forks towards him, the handle being towards and near his horse.—From some cause the horse backed towards the wagon, and in doing so, struck the handle and forced the forks into his breast, one of which penetrated his heart, and caused instant death. The deceased was in the 27th year of his age.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Tradition Exponas* and *alias Tradition Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 19th of August next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Hamilton and Liberty townships, Adams county, Pa., containing

200 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a

TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, (part log and part stone,) a

CRIST MILL, with two pair of Butts, and one pair of Country Stones, a SAW MILL, a Stone BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out-buildings. Also a TENANT HOUSE, a well of Water near the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Said property is situate on Middle Creek, adjoining lands of Jacob Waddy, John Eiker, Wm. Loudon and others.—ALSO,

A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, CONTAINING

200 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of John Musselman, Robert Stemmons, and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of MARTIN NEWMAN, deceased, at the time of his decease, with notice to widows, heirs, and terre-tenants.—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, in West Chamber-burg street, adjoining lots of John B. McPherson on the West, and an alley on the North, on which are erected a TWO STORY

LOG ROUGH CAST DWELLING, and Back Building, a double frame one-story SHOP, frame Stable with a well of water on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of JOHN JENNINS.

Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's Sale, will have to pay ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, July 21, 1848.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 21st day of August next, viz:

The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Rhea, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert Galbreath and Walter Galbreath, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Galbreath, deceased.

The account of John Elder and John Felty, Administrators of the estate of Frederick W. Koehler, deceased.

The first account of John Boyer, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Boyer, deceased.

The first and final account of Adam J. Walter, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Catharine Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of George Minnich, Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Minnich, deceased.

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The first and final account of Jacob Cover, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Rhea, deceased.

The first and final account of Robert Galbreath and Walter Galbreath, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Galbreath, deceased.

The account of John Elder and John Felty, Administrators of the estate of Frederick W. Koehler, deceased.

The first account of John Boyer, Executor of the last will and testament of Martin Boyer, deceased.

The first and final account of Adam J. Walter, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Catharine Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of George Minnich, Executor of the last will and testament of Michael Minnich, deceased.

The first account of Jacob G. Walter, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

The first and final account of Frederick G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Estate of George Shultz, deceased.

The first account of Hugh F. McGaughey, Administrator of the estate of James McGaughey, deceased.

The second and final account of Alexander Cobean, acting Executor of the last will and testament of William Cobean, sen, deceased.

The first and final account of John Palmer, Jun., Administrator of the estate of John Palmer, sen, deceased.

The account of James Bell, jun., Guardian of Philip James Elliott, a minor son of Robert Elliott, deceased—rendered by Robert Bell, Executor of James Bell, jr, deceased.

The account of John Milley, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Milley, deceased—exhibited by Samuel Miller, Administrator of John Milley, deceased.

The first account of Leah C. Taylor, Administratrix, and Wm. D. Taylor, Administrator of the estate of John W. Taylor, deceased.

The account of Samuel Deardoff, Executor of the last will and testament of Eve Deardoff, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register. Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Wilson, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of JOHN WILSON, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any person having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Mercersburg, Franklin county; the latter in Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

JOHN WILSON, Admrs. WM. H. LOTT, } July 24, 1848. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of James Bell, Jr., deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary upon the Estate of JAMES BELL, Jr., deceased, late of Menallen township, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Strahan township, Adams county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT BELL, Ex'r. July 10, 1848. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Houghtelin, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of ELIZABETH HOUGHTELIN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and make payment without delay; and any persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY LOTT, Adm'r. July 24, 1848. 6t

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of PETER SHANEFELTER and WIFE, of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Shanefelter and wife, to call with him and settle the same; and all persons who may have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township.

PETER SMITH, Assignee. June 19, 1848. 6t

The Pamphlet Laws, PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y. Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, July 17, 1848. 3t

HARVEST-HOME Temperance Mass Meeting.

THERE will be a Harvest Home Gathering of the friends of Temperance, in the Hamerstown Church, on

Saturday the 12th day of August next, at which all the friends of the cause are invited to be present. It is hoped that all the local societies of the County will, as early as possible, adopt measures to be represented by full delegations.

The Secretaries of the several Temperance Associations are requested to furnish the delegates with the usual statistics in regard to the progress of the cause in their several districts, with such other information as may be interesting to the Convention.

It is earnestly desired that the friends of Temperance generally make arrangements to be present, and at an early hour. The Convention will organize at 10 o'clock, a. m. Interesting Addresses may be expected from several gentlemen secured for the occasion.

A. K. MEYERS, JACOB WELTY, AARON WATSON, E. W. STANLEY, D. A. BUSKEL, JOHN NEELY, JOHN F. FELTY, M. L. STOVER, GEO. HAGELMAN, JOHN DICKSON, WM. W. PAXSON, DAVID M. MEYERS, Committee of Arrangement. July 24, 1848. 6t

A variety of Blanks, Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.